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KEROSENE OIL.**

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D. G. Kirk's

BEST GRADES OF FLOUR, OAT MEAL AND CORNMEAL.

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FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

CATHOLIC JOURNAL, NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

Are You "In the Swim?"

It is said: "You may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."
In the West End of London, Eng., the fashionable quarters, it is not more considered "the proper thing" to wear R. H. B. waterproofs.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken: it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and natural substances, its many virtues have commended it to all who have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 750 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for you and who wishes to try it, manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For Sale by J. D. Copeland, Antigonish

(Written for THE CASSETT)
THE MACKINTOSHES.

The early history of the Mackintoshes is involved in very great obscurity. When we say that there were Mackintoshes in existence, that they formed a part of the clan Chattan, that they used to fight with the Camerons, and that they took part in the battle of Harlaw under the Lord of the Isles in 1411 we say almost everything that can be affirmed with certainty about them prior to the year 1437.

According to A. Mackintosh Shaw's History of the Mackintoshes the founder of the Clan was Shaw, second son of Duncan Macduff, fifth Earl of Fife. He became Laird of Perth in 1463. He has three sons, Shaw, his successor, Malcolm, and Duncan. He died in 1479. Shaw, the second chief, had two sons, Ferchar, his successor, and William, who had three sons, Shaw, Ferchar, and Alexander. Ferchar, third chief, died without issue about 1540, and was succeeded by his nephew, Shaw, son of William. Shaw, fourth chief, had five sons, Ferchar, Duncan, Alexander, Shaw, and Malcolm. He died in 1625. Ferchar, fifth chief, was a very prominent man in his day. He married Mora, daughter of Angus Mor Macdonald, of Islay, by whom he had Angus, his successor. He was killed in a duel in 1724, in the thirty-third year of his age. Angus married in 1791, Eva, daughter of Dougal Dull, chief of the clan-Chattan. He had seven sons, William, his successor, John, Angus O'g, Malcolm, Ferchar, Duncan, and Shaw. He died in 1745 in the 77th year of his age. William, seventh chief, was married twice. By his first wife, Florence, daughter of the Thane of Calder, he had Lachlan, his successor, and a daughter who became the wife of Roderick Mac Allan of Moydart. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Roderick fifth of Lewis, he had Malcolm, Cairn Beag, and four daughters. He died in 1768. Lachlan, eighth chief, had one son, Roderick, his successor. He died in 1807. Ferchar, ninth chief, "willingly renounced his inheritance and birthright in favor of his uncle, Malcolm." He was married and had three sons. He died in 1817. Malcolm, Cairn Beag, tenth chief, fought at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. He was succeeded by his son, Duncan, and Duncan by his son Ferchar. Ferchar died in 1814.

In his history of the Mackintoshes, A. M. Shaw has followed the Kinrara MS. history of the Mackintoshes. This work was written in 1670. It is said, however, that it is partly founded upon a work written by Ferchar, the twelfth chief. The Kinrara MS. is not to be depended upon. We can test at least two of its statements, and we find that they are both incorrect. Roderick Mac Allan of Moydart was not married to a daughter of William, seventh chief of the Mackintoshes. William died in 1368. He had five children, by his second wife. The daughter who is said to have been married to Roderick Mac Allan was by his first wife and could not have been born before 1368. Roderick Mac Allan was quite young in 1419, the year in which his father died. He died himself about 1481. He may possibly have been married as early as 1419. His wife, William Mackintosh's daughter, would at that time be about sixty-one years of age. Would an ambitious chief who could not have been over twenty years of age marry a woman who was old enough to be his grandmother?

live under the New Law—the law of love, not of fear; and that we keep the Sunday, the Lord's Day, in honor of the glorious resurrection of the Son of God, and therefore it should be a day of joy and sunshine, not of gloom and sadness.
"The fanatic is as inconsistent as he is disagreeable. If he were consistent and knew more about his Bible he should insist on closing the Fair on Saturday, for the Sabbath is Saturday, not Sunday.
But what authority has he for passing over Saturday and observing Sunday? Where in his Bible will he find that the obligation of keeping Saturday holy was abolished, or where in the New Testament will he find any command to keep the Sunday holy? We find no law rescinding the Sabbath command that he should himself observe Saturday and insist on closing the Fair on that day. There is no evidence in the Bible that the old Sabbath law was abolished, and none that the Sunday was commanded. Where then are we to look for the cause of the changes? Where alone can be found, in the tradition and teaching of the Catholic Church; and if the Christian world accepts the authority of the Church as to the day, it should, to be consistent, accept her authority as to the manner of observing it.
Be this as it may, the manner of observing Sunday should not be left to a Pharisaical interpretation of the Old Law. Our Lord himself gave the key to the solution of the question in reply to the Pharisees (a prolific race not yet extinct), "who found fault with Him because He allowed His disciples to pluck corn on the Sabbath unrebuked."
"Why do they on the Sabbath day do that which is not lawful?" asked those whited sepulchres.
"And He said to them, have you never read what David did when he had need and was hungry himself, and them that were with him? How he went into the house of God, under Aiahath, the high priest, and did eat the loaves of proposition, which it was not lawful to eat but for the priests, and gave them who were with him? And He said to them: the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath also." See Mark 2:27-28.

The argument of the text is this: As hunger justified David and his followers in doing as their duty a thing that was forbidden by the law, the Disciples were for the same reason justified in plucking corn on the Sabbath, although it was forbidden by the law.
The Pharisees seem to have thought that if the law was made for the Sabbath, and that if either must needs be broken, it was man, while we know on the authority of the Lord of the Sabbath that "the Sabbath was made for man," that man is more important in the divine economy than the Sabbath, and that if one or the other must needs be broken it is the Sabbath. Therefore the law of the Sabbath does not oblige when observance brings great detriment, injury or loss. Let the fanatic's ass or ox fall into the ditch, or his house get on fire on the Sabbath, and see how quickly will little sense he may have will get the better of his fanaticism.
An old Scotch boarding-house mistress, a member of the "Kirk," found fault with one of her boarders, a Church of England minister, on his vacation, for taking walks on Sunday. In self-defence he told her how Our Lord walked about and even plucked corn on the Sabbath day. "I ken that well," she said; "I never thought the more of them for it." This old Pharisee was actuated by the same spirit that prompts the infidel to think what improvements there would have been in things generally if he had been present at the creation to make suggestions. It is strange how extremes meet and mingle.
Elder Clapp, some years ago an Unitarian minister in New Orleans, wrote an autobiography in which he gave some sad experiences of his youth under Puritanic parents. His Sundays were surrounded by a funeral atmosphere. Long, somniferous sermons and punches in the ribs for nodding at the Old Testament, and sits at the feet of those Pharisees who censured Our Lord for healing the sick on the Sabbath, and who for their pains were likened by Him to whited sepulchres.
We cannot understand why he should go to the Old Testament, and sit at the feet of those Pharisees who censured Our Lord for healing the sick on the Sabbath, and who for their pains were likened by Him to whited sepulchres.

When Congress voted an appropriation to the Columbian Exposition it made the condition under pressure of a petition, that it should be closed on the first day of the week—Sunday. There is now a movement on foot to petition Congress to rescind this condition and permit the Fair to be opened on Sunday, under certain reasonable limitations. We hope this movement will succeed. In its hasty and inconsiderate action Congress yielded to that Pharisaical spirit of fanaticism which, without any authority from God or man assumes the right to inform and direct the public conscience. This fanatical spirit is a stumbling-block to the progress of Christian influence in the country, and is in a great degree responsible for the spread of indifference, infidelity and downright hatred of religion, presenting it in a narrow and repulsive light. It represents Christianity as an embodiment of narrow views and intermeddling hobbies. It is ever aggressive and never doubts its ability to attend to its own and everybody else's business. The fanatic is a lean, cadaverous, hungry-eyed individual, who is thoroughly in the confidence of the Almighty, and who has a rare faculty of irritating and making those about him uncomfortable. In religion he tends naturally to Pharisaism; in infidelity he drifts into rank and disgusting blasphemy; in science he is ever jumping at conclusions from insufficient data and building inflated theories from exceedingly small capital; in politics he vibrates, now towards despotism and tyranny, now towards socialism and anarchy. He is always at one or the other extreme, and is never perfectly comfortable and happy unless when straddling a hobby and galloping, John Gilpin like, at breakneck speed. Philosophers tell us, and truly, that nothing is made in vain, but it is hard to discover the mission of the fanatic, unless on the principle that a nuisance is a blessing in disguise, in which case the disguise is so perfect that it requires vigorous imagination to suspect the presence of a blessing.
When people with this fanatical diathesis present their bundle of hobbies and notions as pure and unadulterated Christianity, men of plain common sense are apt to say: "If that Christianity which will have none of it; if Christianity requires us to play the lute we prefer to retain our senses and take our chances. Unfortunately many good men have, in their ignorance, mistaken this fanatical interpretation of the genius of Christianity as the true one, and as a result they have a contempt for what they mistakenly imagine to be the Christian religion. Thus it is that this spirit is more detrimental to Christian civilization than all the speeches and writings of infidel charlatans.
We have a case in point. No sooner were the arrangements for the World's Fair completed than the busy Pharisaical began to buzz in the fanatic's substitute for a head, and forthwith he shoves himself forward as the representative of Christianity and demands of Congress the closing of the Fair on the "Sabbath."
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hell. Poor, desolate little fellow! And yet some people are at a loss to know why so many "piously" brought up children grow indifferent to religion or fall away and become infidels!
As may well be imagined, Elder Clapp never got over the unhappy impressions burned into him by Puritanic Sabbath-keeping. But as he was not of an out and out infidel; he only gave some of the cruel blue laws as illustrative of the Puritanic idea of how the Sabbath should be observed, and as a warning:
"No person shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."
"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day."
"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day."
In perfect keeping with the spirit of this fanatical legislation and in the interest of giving the Puritan youth an abiding love for the Sabbath, the legislators did not forbid spanking on that day. No woman could give a kiss to her little child yearning for the sweet motherly salutation. There would be an irreverence to the day in that; but there was no law forbidding her to give it a kick, providing always that it was given in as staid and reverential a manner as was consistent with a sure bounce.
"The Sabbath shall begin at sun-set on Saturday."
"If any man shall kiss his wife or wife her husband on the Sabbath, the party at fault shall be punished at the discretion of the court of magistrates."
Those saints should have known that such a discriminating law would only tend to give an undue popularity to the week days, on rainy ones, and that even the elect themselves might be led in time and by experience to look upon a week day as something not to be sneezed at. We suppose by the "party at fault" they meant the one who began the libal pyrotechnics. There appears to have been no punishment for the party who reciprocated. There was yet some balm in Gilead.
"No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' days; make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jewsharps."
They no doubt imagined the jewsharps as David's special favorite. However, severely we may condemn them for their Sabbath strictness we cannot but admire their taste for music.
"It is enacted by the Court that every person or persons that shall be found smoking tobacco on the Lord's day, going to or coming from the meetings, within two miles of the meeting-house, shall pay twelve-pence for every such default for the Colonies use."
This law may account for the fact that so many of their descendants do not get within two miles of the meeting-house—except by accident or inadvertence. Why they made the two-mile limit is not clear, but they had to draw the line somewhere. Perhaps, too, they thought it well to draw the line here, as those numerous Sabbath sinners would hereafter have smoke enough without being hampered by a two-mile limit, where they would not get within calculable distance of a meeting-house.
"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."
The hair-cutter could invert a tin wash-basin over the head and cut around it, thus giving the cut a sad, poetical and witty semi-lyric expression of countenance that must have been very edifying to the saints. When no basin or cap was at hand they used a pumpkin. They cut it crosswise, and placed the half of it on the head and cut around it. The pumpkin had its advantages. It was cool, soothing and soft, and suggestive of the homeopathic principle of *similia similibus*.
We have given enough to show to what extremes fanaticism can carry a people when controlled by it. It is the after-glow of the spirit which inspired the Colonial Blue laws that asks Congress to close the World's Fair on Sunday.
We repeat that the greatest detriment to Christianity is the false and counterfeit presentation of its spirit and genius made by fanatical busy-bodies, who parade as its representatives. Sunday is the day of the risen Redeemer. It should be a day of joy and sunshine, especially for children. Young and old should attend to the religious duties of the day, and, having done this, they should throw off the cares of the week and take recreation, both of mind and body, within the limits of the moral law. To rest does not mean to sit down still and be stupid and gloomy and give one another about you the chills, or make them wish they were dead. Now a method has been discovered to man, by a faculty less and the article can be procured cheaply we have no need of Sabbatarian refrigerators.
In conclusion, we hope the petition to Congress will be favorably considered and that the Fair will be opened on certain reasonable conditions. All unnecessary work, such as running machinery, etc., should be stopped, quiet and order preserved, thus making a broad distinction between Sundays and week-days. By this arrangement tens of thousands of working people who cannot afford to lose a day's work will have an opportunity of seeing the objects of interest, instruction and refinement that will be brought together there from all parts of the world.
Above all things, let not the spirit of Sabbatarian Pharisaism dictate to the multitudes that will be gathered there how they shall observe the Christian Sunday.—
Catholic Times.

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The Dictionary.

Mr. Andrew Lang remarks somewhere that he believes he has not a single dictionary in his house. There must be many precedents for this strange omission from a literary man's library, says a writer on the subject of "Eminent Men and the Dictionary," or if many of our "standard authors" had a dictionary they never used it, or used it to poor purpose. Pope, and indeed nearly all the poets (Scott included, we may add), could not spell, nor could Sheridan, Dickens, Douglas, Jerrold and Charles Lamb, and even Thackeray, sometimes forgot the rule:
Put it before e
Except after c
An eminent Shakespearean scholar, too, once wrote that he had never made the acquaintance of Johnson's Dictionary. Browning, on the other hand, when it was definitely decided that he was to adopt literature as his profession, "qualified himself for it," as Mrs. Sutherland Orr tells us, "by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's Dictionary." This fact explains his mastery of all the intricacies of the English language. By the way, a legal luminary has so high an opinion of that supererogatory work that he refuses to accept definitions from other sources. Tennyson was said frequently to consult that old aid to poetry, a rhyming dictionary, and Wordsworth, like Byron, constantly made use of vocabularies. "I never compose," he once said to a visitor, "without having a dictionary at hand, ready to turn to when I want a word." In that case a dictionary must have been his inseparable companion, and it is not a bad one either, even for the hypothetical "desert island."
Lord Chatham told one of his friends that he had twice read from beginning to end Butler's Dictionary. He was rewarded for his trouble. Fox said of his great antagonist that he always used the right word, and that each word had its own place and was regulated, not by chance, but by law. In later life Chatham used to have the dictionary read aloud to him once a year. He said that many noble and useful words fell out of use, which is true. Emerson also thought the dictionary "not a bad book to read," though for another reason: "There is no cant in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestion—the raw material of possible poems and histories. Nothing is wanting but a little 'shuffling,' 'sorting, ligature and cartilage.' We have a singular illustration of this proposition in the practice of our most eminent men of letters. This gentleman affirms that there is no book like a dictionary when anybody is in search of new ideas. If he is stranded when preparing a speech, he turns over a few pages of any dictionary, and there finds ample material for the longest oration.

The Calendar.
DECEMBER.
DATE. FEAST.
16 Fri. S. Elizabeth, Dy. M. (Fast).
17 Sat. S. Leonard of St. Maries, C. (Fast).
18 Sun. Fourth of Advent.
19 Mon. P. Urban V. P. M. (Fast).
20 Tues. Expectation B. V. M.
21 Wed. S. Thomas, Ap. (Fast).
22 Thurs. Ferial Office.
Ven. Anna Maria Taigi.
Anna Maria was born of poor parents in Siena, A. D. 1769. She was educated in Rome, and began life as a servant-maid, fond of dress, and full of gay thoughts. At twenty she married, and soon after gave herself to a Servite father, who, being warned of her future sanctity, disclosed to her the danger of her soul. Laying aside her fine clothes, she became a tertiary of the Trinitarians, and began a life of stern mortification, at the same time perfectly fulfilling her duties of wife and mother. Before long a luminous disc appeared to her, and she saw things past, present, and future, appeared to her, and had with her for forty-seven years, till her death. Moved by the Holy Spirit, she offered herself as a victim of expiation for the sins of the world and the evils afflicting the Church. She became the director of many young men, whose temptations she clearly foresaw, and, though a poor and illiterate seamstress, was consulted by prelates and statesmen, and was supernaturally informed of distant political events. Her prophecies were most remarkable, and many of them have been already fulfilled. Once, as she lay sick, her Lord appeared to her and gave the gift of healing to her hand, with which she miraculously effected many wonderful cures. By the agony of seven months, and a sixth of utter desolation without food, she became, whose life had been modelled on her Master's was found worthy to have some share also in His passion. She died in 1837.
KNOWLEDGE OF HEAVENLY THINGS.
The routine of every-day commonplace duties is no hindrance to a free intimacy with God. He will disclose His hidden ways to you in proportion as you follow your vocation faithfully, whether in the world or the cloister.
The Saint would cry out with holy familiarity, as in the midst of her work she felt a sudden ecstasy: "Leave me in peace, Lord! leave me to my occupation. I am a poor mother of a family—refuse retire."

YOUR BEST COURSE TO BE CURED OF INDIGESTION IS BY TRYING K. D. C.

BARGAINS
ARCHIBALD & SWEET
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OFFERS BARGAINS IN
General Hardware:
BAR IRON, CUTLERY, BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, CARRIAGE WOOD, SAVERN WHEELS, CARRIAGE HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TOPS, SHOVELS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HAYING TOOLS, HOES, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE LEATHER, HARNESSES, AND HARNESS MOUNTINGS, ETC.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
STOVES Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. (Limited).
TINWARE Our own make and imported.
TEA We give 5 LBS. TEA for \$1.00, and 8 LBS. BEST TEA for \$1.25
A POOR QUALITY OF TOBACCO 35 CENTS PER POUND.
Archibald & Sweet, Antigonish.

TROTTER BROS.,
Agricultural Implement Warehouse,
Offer at Prices Lower than ever sold in Nova Scotia for a short time only, in order to make room for New Goods.
Steel Plows from \$9.00 to \$15.00
Metal " 4.00 to 10.00
Plow Fittings for all the Leading Plows.
We have hitherto done 7-8th of the Implement trade of this County and if Farmers want the Best Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices now is their time to invest.

TAILORING.
1892, A. No. 522.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Between HONORABLE WILLIAM J. ALMON, ROBE USTACKER and JAMES HART, Trustees of the Nova Scotia Farmers, Herd, Building Society and Savings Fund, Plaintiffs,
and
ARCHIBALD FRASER, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish, at the Court House, in the town of Antigonish, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made by the court on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1892, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs be paid to the Sheriff or into court.
The estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, Archibald Fraser, and which he and Lydia Fraser his wife, had therein at the time they made the claim or entitled by, through or under him, of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

GROCERIES
All New and Fresh.
HAVING taken over the Grocery Business of the late J. Chisholm, have just added a large and varied assortment of
Fresh Groceries
INCLUDING
Tea (extra quality), Flour, Meal, Rolled Oats, Rice, Peas, Beans, Raisins (new crop), Tapioca, Currants, Etc.
ALSO
Fresh Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Pork ALWAYS ON HAND.
Just arrived a handsome assortment of Brin Pipes, marked low to suit the time.
Country produce taken in exchange.
D. S. CHISHOLM.

Sheriff's Sale.
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and
ARCHIBALD FRASER, Defendant.
To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish, at the Court House, in the town of Antigonish, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made by the court on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1892, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs be paid to the Sheriff or into court.
The estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, Archibald Fraser, and which he and Lydia Fraser his wife, had therein at the time they made the claim or entitled by, through or under him, of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND.
Situate, lying and being at Pomquet Forks, Hants County, in the County of Antigonish, bounded as follows, that is to say, Beginning at a stake on the Northern side of said Road marked A. F., thence running towards the North fifty feet to a stake marked A. M. D., thence following the course of said Road to the place of beginning, containing one eighth of an acre more or less, also that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Hants County, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the North by the main Post Road leading from Antigonish to Chisholm and on the South and West by the Roman Catholic cemetery, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, together with all and singular appurtenances.
TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.
D. S. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff Antigonish Co.
JNO. Y. PAYZANT, Of No. 211, St. St., Halifax, Solicitor for Plaintiff.
Antigonish, Dec. 1st, 1892.
Farm for Sale.
100 ACRES OF GOOD LAND at South Side Harbour, opposite Town Point. The place is well wooded, and the Land is excellent for Hay and Pasture. It is well watered, and on it are a good House and Barn. For terms, etc., apply to C. F. MCISAAC, or to C. F. KEIL, 140 Westville Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Dec. 5, 92, 50.

The World's Fair on Sunday.
When Congress voted an appropriation to the Columbian Exposition it made the condition under pressure of a petition, that it should be closed on the first day of the week—Sunday. There is now a movement on foot to petition Congress to rescind this condition and permit the Fair to be opened on Sunday, under certain reasonable limitations. We hope this movement will succeed. In its hasty and inconsiderate action Congress yielded to that Pharisaical spirit of fanaticism which, without any authority from God or man assumes the right to inform and direct the public conscience. This fanatical spirit is a stumbling-block to the progress of Christian influence in the country, and is in a great degree responsible for the spread of indifference, infidelity and downright hatred of religion, presenting it in a narrow and repulsive light. It represents Christianity as an embodiment of narrow views and intermeddling hobbies. It is ever aggressive and never doubts its ability to attend to its own and everybody else's business. The fanatic is a lean, cadaverous, hungry-eyed individual, who is thoroughly in the confidence of the Almighty, and who has a rare faculty of irritating and making those about him uncomfortable. In religion he tends naturally to Pharisaism; in infidelity he drifts into rank and disgusting blasphemy; in science he is ever jumping at conclusions from insufficient data and building inflated theories from exceedingly small capital; in politics he vibrates, now towards despotism and tyranny, now towards socialism and anarchy. He is always at one or the other extreme, and is never perfectly comfortable and happy unless when straddling a hobby and galloping, John Gilpin like, at breakneck speed. Philosophers tell us, and truly, that nothing is made in vain, but it is hard to discover the mission of the fanatic, unless on the principle that a nuisance is a blessing in disguise, in which case the disguise is so perfect that it requires vigorous imagination to suspect the presence of a blessing.
When people with this fanatical diathesis present their bundle of hobbies and notions as pure and unadulterated Christianity, men of plain common sense are apt to say: "If that Christianity which will have none of it; if Christianity requires us to play the lute we prefer to retain our senses and take our chances. Unfortunately many good men have, in their ignorance, mistaken this fanatical interpretation of the genius of Christianity as the true one, and as a result they have a contempt for what they mistakenly imagine to be the Christian religion. Thus it is that this spirit is more detrimental to Christian civilization than all the speeches and writings of infidel charlatans.
We have a case in point. No sooner were the arrangements for the World's Fair completed than the busy Pharisaical began to buzz in the fanatic's substitute for a head, and forthwith he shoves himself forward as the representative of Christianity and demands of Congress the closing of the Fair on the "Sabbath."
For his Sabbath and his idea of how it should be observed he sets a course, goes to the Old Testament, and sits at the feet of those Pharisees who censured Our Lord for healing the sick on the Sabbath, and who for their pains were likened by Him to whited sepulchres.
We cannot understand why he should go to the Old Testament, and sit at the feet of those Pharisees who censured Our Lord for healing the sick on the Sabbath, and who for their pains were likened by Him to whited sepulchres.

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YOUR BEST COURSE TO BE CURED OF INDIGESTION IS BY TRYING K. D. C.

The Casket.

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M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

Shall we sharpen and refine the youthful intellect, and then leave it to exercise its new powers upon the most sacred of subjects, as it will, and with the chance of exercising them wrongly; or shall we proceed to feed it with divine truth, as it rains an appetite for knowledge?—
CARDINAL NEWMAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The Sunbeam is the attractive title of a monthly paper for Catholic youth issued from the office of the *True Witness*, 751 Craig St., Montreal. The Christmas number is full of interesting matter for the young. Subscription, 50 cts. a year; 5 copies, \$2.00.

W. S. Smalley announces in the testimony of "persons whose good faith is beyond question" that the wreck of Gladstone's cabinet is imminent, and that Home Rule is the rock on which it will split. Unfortunately for the trustworthiness of this announcement Smalley's own good faith is an unknown quantity.

Our bright and excellent contemporary, *The Secret Heart Review*, of Boston, publishes in its last issue letters of commendation and encouragement from the Archbishop of Boston, the Bishops of Portland and Manchester, and a host of priests stationed throughout the New England States. The *Review* is rapidly pushing its way to the forefront as a Catholic family journal.

St. F. X. College acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for \$2,000 from A. G. Hamilton, Esq., Collector of Customs, N. Sydney. The money comes from the estate of his son, the late lamented C. F. Hamilton, and is intended to fund a bursary for the education of poor students. The name of this estimable young man will thus be associated with that of *Alma Mater* in a beneficent and enduring form.

We recommend to our readers the "Apostolic School Number" of the *Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart*. This special number is sold at 25c a copy for the benefit of St. Joseph's Apostolic School, an institution which has for its object to train for the priesthood young men who have an ecclesiastical vocation but not the means to pay for their education. Besides the measure and the plan contained in the "Apostolic School Number" there will also be the merit of having taken part in providing God's holy altars with suitable ministers. Address Rev. F. Derichmont, St. Joseph's Apostolic School, Watertown, N. Y.

Our readers will readily acquit us of any undue importunities in money matters. It is over a year since we referred to the subject, and only necessity causes us to do so now. We know that the readers of *The Casket* all wish to see it prosper, and they will do anything in their power towards that end. Now in order to keep our subscription price at one dollar a year, we have to keep our expenses as low as possible. To do this it is necessary to purchase paper, of which we use a great deal, at the lowest possible rates. This can only be done by ordering in comparatively large quantities and paying cash. By continuing this process of reasoning a little further, it will be seen that it is necessary for us to get cash. As, then, we have to place a large order for paper at once, our good readers who happen to owe for their subscription—and the number is very large—will see that it would be a great advantage to us if they could square their accounts. It is a small amount to each of them, but a large one to us. We beg to thank those who have kindly done so already, and hope that the remainder will soon follow their example.

To "Reader's" pressing inquiry, addressed to us through the columns of yesterday's *Chronicle*, we shall reply in a very few words. We hold no brief to defend Sir John Thompson's political career. That honorable gentleman is well able to speak for himself when the occasion requires it. We may, however, tell "Reader" that in speaking of Sir John Thompson's political record as a clean one, we had in full view the charge of burking inquiry into the conduct of one of his colleagues, which was made against him by his political opponents. But apart altogether from the question whether there may not have been under the circumstances very good reasons for restricting investigation, we could not see that the mere fact of such a charge having been brought against him would warrant us in withholding from the new Premier the praise of political honesty. Nor were we alone in taking this view of the case; for an independent journal, the *Montreal Star*, thus referred to Sir John Thompson's political life in an article quoted in our issue of Dec. 1st: "No scandals attached to his name either in provincial or federal politics; and the worst that can be said of him in this respect is that he has always fought valiantly for the policy of his party."

The third instalment of Christian Reid's new serial, "The Land of the Sun," holds the place of honor in the Christmas number of the *Catholic World*. A party of tourists from New Orleans are

visiting Mexico; as they journey along, the conversation naturally turns upon the sunny land through which they are passing, its people, its condition past and present. The charming descriptions of Mexican life, cities and scenery, which fill up the pauses of their conversation, give added interest to a story which promises to be as instructive as entertaining. We cannot forbear quoting a passage which presents Mexican civilization in its true light:

"The proportion of pure Spanish blood in Mexico is very small. Spain civilized and ruled the countries she discovered—she did not repopulate them. Hence when the rulers withdrew, the natives remained in possession. There would not be one of those dark faces to be seen had the conquerors of Mexico belonged to the same race as the settlers of North America. Yet the descendants of those who robbed utterly and exterminated entirely our native races hold up their heads in proud horror at the conduct of the Spaniards, who have left Mexico possessed by Mexicans."

"I find," said the general, "that I had very little idea of the work which Spain did here. If she filled her treasury with the riches of Mexico, she certainly spent a vast amount of these riches in the country. And her work is so well done—so splendid and so enduring—that it shames the work of other civilizations and settlers." "The natural state of the work is indeed magnificent," said Russell. "The public buildings, churches, aqueducts, roads, and bridges—all of these, as you remark, shame the work of the present day; but that is trifling compared to the greater work of civilizing and Christianizing this people. Think of it for a moment! Here is one part of North America possessed by a native race lifted to a higher plane of civilization than was ever before attained by any race of men in the same length of time. Putting aside the romantic fictions of Aztec civilization, we know that in reality Spain found these people savages, practising the very worst and most cruel idolatry; and she has left them civilized, intelligent, and Christian like the rest, let their calumniators and detractors say what they will to the contrary."

THE MANITOBA APPEAL.

The Manitoba school question is again prominently before the public. In order that the general reader may understand its present phase, we shall give the section relating to education from the Act of 1870, which constituted that province.

22.—In and for the province, the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to non-sectarian schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the time.
2. An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.
3. In case any such provincial law, as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council, requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in its power to declare black white, recently decided that under the first sub-section of this section, the Manitoba School Act of 1890, which withdrew public support from Catholic schools and abolished the immunity from taxation for the maintenance of non-Catholic schools which Catholics there had enjoyed at the time of the union, nevertheless did not "prejudicially affect" them.

In this extraordinary event, the Catholics of Manitoba, as the Constitution gives them a right to do, are now proceeding under the second sub-section. They have petitioned the Governor-General-in-Council—in other words the Dominion Cabinet—to interfere for the protection of rights ruthlessly, wantonly trampled upon—rights which even their enemies admit it was the intention of the Manitoba Act of 1870 to guarantee. A committee of the Cabinet, consisting of the Premier and Messrs. Bowell, Chapleau and Daly has been appointed to hear both parties. Before this committee Mr. Ewart, the Protestant champion of Catholic educational rights in Manitoba, a few days ago argued the cause of the appellants. A perusal of Mr. Ewart's argument, which is reported at length in the *Halifax Herald* of Friday, 2nd December, will convince any one who is not already familiar with that gentleman's masterly writings in support of Catholic rights to separate schools, that the Catholics of Manitoba have in him a powerful advocate who has thoroughly mastered his case.

It was very confidently asserted, upon the announcement of the decision of the Judicial Committee, that that decision settled the whole question by declaring the Act of 1890 to be *intra vires*. As we pointed out at the time, it needed but very little study of the second and third sub-sections above quoted to show the utter untenableness of such a position. Those who took this view were committed to the absurd position that an appeal was given to the Governor-General-in-Council and the Parliament of Canada only from an Act *ultra vires*—an act that every court of law from that of a petty magistrate up to the Queen-in-Council not only has the power, but is bound by oath, to declare null and void. There were as much need for an appeal to the Dominion Cabinet from the decision of a local magistrate in an action for the price of a pair of boots. As Mr. Ewart shows in an elaborate argument, in order

to appeal there must be something to appeal from; and an enactment which is null and void is nothing. Therefore the decision of the Judicial Committee has simply put the injured parties in a position to appeal under the second sub-section. A bare perusal of that sub-section will show that it is not intended merely to preserve the rights attempted to be safeguarded by the first. It says nothing of rights enjoyed at the union, but is intended to protect the rights of the minority, whether that minority be Protestant or Catholic, and whether those rights were enjoyed at the union or acquired subsequently.

The truth of this contention is so patent that we have not even seen an effort made to gainsay it. The *Toronto Week*, probably the ablest journal in Canada, is forced to the ridiculous position that the clause was inserted surreptitiously—a contention as gratuitous as it is absurd. "Pointed into the Act," indeed, before the eagle eyes of the Protestants of Canada!

The bugbear of interference with provincial rights is admirably disposed of by Mr. Ewart in a single sentence: "There is no interference with provincial rights if the provinces get what the Constitution gives them." Provincial rights is a phrase to conjure with in Canada. We believe in provincial rights, even in the right to immunity from unconstitutional interference with a provincial Legislature doing wrong. Our co-religionists in more than one province are suffering just because our written Constitution gave these provinces a right to take their rights away—or, rather, provided no remedy for the interference with their natural rights. But the Manitoba Act of 1870 does provide such a remedy in the form of an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council. If that body decides to interfere and makes an order to that effect, and if the Legislature of Manitoba disregards that order, the Parliament of the Dominion thereby acquires jurisdiction, as rightful as that of the province itself, and bestowed by the very same instrument, to pass remedial legislation. The courts are able to take care of provincial rights; and if the Dominion Parliament passes a remedial Act which it has no right under the Constitution to pass, it will be so much waste paper.

As to whether either the Cabinet in the first instance, or Parliament in the second, will interfere, it is aside from our purpose to attempt to predict. Whatever they may do, their right under the Constitution to interfere is beyond question.

UNSECTARIAN EDUCATION.

The one great reason why Catholics cannot on principle approve of a system of education established on what is called a non-sectarian basis, though they are often forced by stress of circumstances to put up with it in practice, is that the teaching of religion and Christian morality has no part or place in it. We say religion and Christian morality; for as the Catholic Church has its own distinctive religious tenets, so, in like manner, it has a theory of its own as to what constitutes a sound moral training. The objection of Catholics is not so much to State education as such. It is rather to State monopoly in education. It is admitted on all hands that to educate in religion and morals is not a function of the State. A school, therefore, which is under the exclusive control and direction of the State is, from the nature of the case, a school of instruction in purely secular branches. And such we find it to be in matter of fact wherever State monopoly in education exists.

The principle of what is known as unsectarian education is thus intimately bound up with the principle of State education. By establishing schools on a non-sectarian basis, the State, it is claimed, respects the rights of conscience. On the other hand, purely secular education, it is urged, is sufficient to make good citizens, which is all that the State need concern itself with. The truth of both these contentions may well be challenged.

It is true, in the first place, that the rights of conscience are respected? The fact that Catholics do not and can not consistently with their religious convictions approve of schools from which religion is excluded, is proof to the contrary. "The doctrine," says Father O'Reilly, one of the ablest theologians of this century, "the doctrine that secular education is to be treated as a thing unconnected with religion; that secular education is to be administered to men of every religion by men of every religion or of no religion; that differences of religion on the part of teachers are of no moment—all this is doctrine regarding religious matters as such; it is a religious tenet, or at least the denial of one; it is a phase of indifference, which undoubtedly belongs to the domain of religion. The opposition between Catholics and these secularists is an opposition on a religious question, not on a question of politics, or of mathematics, or of natural philosophy, or of history. The objection of Catholics to be taught, or to have their children taught by Protestants, or Jews, or free-thinkers is a religious objection. Catholics say their religion condemns the system; their opponents say that the religion of Catholics has no business to condemn the system, that genuine religion does not condemn it. What is all this but a religious controversy, a sectarian controversy, if we are to adopt the phraseology of our antagonists? Will they deny that our view is sectarian? Surely not. They will hold it up to odium as such. If so, is not their contrary holding sectarian too, the question being a religious one? It cannot, there-

fore, be maintained that the rights of conscience are safeguarded by making education non-sectarian, so long as there are those who believe that such education injuriously affects the higher interests of religion and morality.

Nor can the State achieve its purpose of rearing good citizens by establishing schools from which the influences of religion are shut out, by educating the intellect and neglecting the heart, the conscience, and will. The good citizen is he who acts from a sense of duty to God and his fellow-man, and duty is a word without meaning apart from the teaching and the sanction of religion. But perhaps after all the most convincing proof of the insufficiency of secular education alone to make good citizens is to be found in the effect it has had upon the morals of nations that have been for some time subject to its influence.

At the recent Congress of the Established Church of England, held at Folkestone, this subject was discussed. Papers were read by men of wide experience, dealing with the result of an education divorced from religion, both in Great Britain and in other countries. The writer of the paper which dealt with Great Britain cited the words of a well-known English judge, who said at Leeds that the cases brought before him revealed a lamentable want of moral and religious training. A Sunday-school teacher of thirty-six years' experience wrote that the present generation seemed to be hopelessly ignorant of the fundamental truths of religion and the morals arising therefrom, and that the result of secular education is expressed in the one word "disaster." Workers, too, in London and the other great cities affirm that in the absence of definite religious instruction they can make no progress whatever in reforming the masses that are sunk in vice.

In Australia, where purely secular education has been almost universal for twenty years, the state of affairs is still worse. Unbelief and free-thinking have grown apace, and statistics show an alarming increase in crime. While less than one-third has been added to the population in the last ten years, the male criminals—summarily convicted have increased by more than one-half, the persons convicted of murder by nearly two-thirds, and the number of convictions for robbery with violence has been actually doubled. It is a significant fact, too, that while in 1880 only 74 out of 100 of the criminals were able to read and write, in 1890 the proportion was 89 out of 100.

In France, where secular schools have been established since 1882, the results are admitted even by the Protestant ministers who hailed with joy the passing of the new education act, to be deplorable. An official report addressed to the Prefect of the Seine by the inspectors of workshops and factories, Paris, in 1887, is a bank of moral degradation and prevalence of vice among the youthful employees, and asks that steps be taken "to put an end to these moral disasters." Residents in France bear witness that crime is rapidly increasing among the youth of that country, and one of the best known French judges publicly stated in 1889 that the increase of crime among the young was undoubtedly coincident with the secularization of the schools.

Such are the fruits of that system of non-sectarian or purely secular education which is the boast of our age, but which is slowly yet surely sapping the foundations on which society rests, deadening in the hearts of men the sense of their accountability to that empire being through whom "kings reign and law-givers decree—that is just."

GRIP AND THE NEW PREMIER.

In its last number *Grip* outlines itself in low, villainous bigotry—and this is saying a great deal. In one of its leading cartoons it represents the Pope binding the sleeping form of Canada in chains, using the face of Sir John Thompson as a mask. Vile and bigoted as the perpetrator of this cowardly and venomous picture is, he well knows the feelings with which all right-thinking persons in Canada will receive it; and he vainly seeks to escape the infamy with which he knows it will cover him and his disreputable organ in their eyes, by the transparent lie that he does not object to the new Premier on account of his religion. He enumerates a host of undesirable qualities for which—supposing Sir John Thompson to possess them all—the Pope is as much responsible as he is for *Grip*'s own bigoted frenzy. It is strange that the really able independent Protestant papers have not discovered those qualities.

It hurts *Grip*'s feelings that the Catholic journalists of Canada should be so fanatical as to express satisfaction at the elevation of one of their co-religionists to the Premiership. Every one of them, he says, irrespective of party, rushes to his support. Now we can speak for only one Catholic journal, and we have to tell *Grip* and any one else who wishes to know, that so far as supporting Sir John Thompson or his Government is concerned, *The Casket* is precisely what it was before he became Premier—"a Catholic journal non-partisan in politics." What, would *Grip* have Catholic journalists do? Canada, while the present Constitution stands, must have a Premier; and while the Conservative party has a majority of the members of the House of Commons, she must have a Conservative Premier. Who, then, that has the welfare of the Dominion at heart, whatever be his creed, or even his party, but will rejoice that that man in the ruling party far and away the most fitted for the position by ability, distinction, and personal integrity—as all but the most vicious bigots frankly acknowledge—should be chosen to fill it? Truly it ought not to be an occasion for

jubilation that a Catholic should be made Premier of this Dominion. No; it should be a matter of course—one that should scarcely call for comment. And if it is otherwise, what is the cause of it? Simply that the fiendish spirit which animates *Grip*, Dr. Douglas, and others of their stripe, has had a long, long reign in the British Empire, and is only now dying out. Catholics therefore—justly rejoicing—and every fair-minded Protestant shares their satisfaction—at every circumstance that goes to show that the old dragon is losing his teeth—that that spirit which says that a man's religion shall not deter him from the highest place in his country's government is becoming recognized in practice as well as in theory. No; were it not for this, it would have called for no letter of congratulation from the foremost English statesman living—our words of hearty satisfaction from the Chief Justice of the English Bench—that a Catholic should be elected Lord Mayor of London. As long as there remain bigots to oppose it, so long will Catholics and amongst them some men have special reason to rejoice when a Catholic attains such a position.

The Catholic World for December.

The list of contributors to the Christmas number of *The Catholic World* includes some of the best known and highly esteemed names among Catholic writers. Christian Reid, Aubrey de Vere and George Parsons Lathrop have their places in the list.

The articles are particularly engaging and interesting. "How to Solve a Great Problem" urges broader and more practical methods in our convent schools. It is a strong, vigorous, and particularly timely paper discussing educational methods. It will be read with a great deal of interest among the sisterhoods of the country. The author writes as if he had some practical experience whereof he speaks.

Christian Reid gives in her Mexican sketches a charming description of the city of Zacatecas. Mexico is, indeed, a land full of wonders and mystery—a land as full of romance as other lands are full of commonplace. This article is beautifully illustrated.

The question of the canonization of Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, is demanding considerable attention. Father Wetch, a brother Redemptorist, gives a sketch of his life, and testifies to his personal sanctity.

One of the most effective arguments against Home Rule is that the rights of the Protestant minority will be trampled under foot by the Catholic majority. George McDermont in a closely reasoned article on "Ulster Taxation under Home Rule" disarms the enemies and turns their weapons against themselves.

The stories and lighter portions of the number are very readable. All together make up a charming number of uncommon interest.

This magazine is published and published at the House of the Dominicans in New York and is conducted by the Fathers.
REV. W. D. HEWES,
120 W. SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

From Now Till Christmas

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Meriden Quadruple Plated Silverware,

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Contains Ladies Shawls, Nubias, Polkas, Peitoses, Squares, Clouds, Tam-O-Shanters, Children's Hosiery, Boas, Etc., Etc.

Ladies Capes, Jackets, Fur Lined Cloaks, Etc.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Are Men's Fur Coats, Beaver, Seal, Astrachan and Nutria Fur Collars and Caps, Gauntlets, Lined Gloves, Tie, Silk Handkerchiefs, Etc.

We have some nice things in Furniture suitable for the Christmas Trade—Push Rockers, Children's Tapestry Rockers, Hall Stands, Bamboo Music Racks, Book Shelves, Tables, Etc.

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Agents for Melissa Rainproof Cloth and Garments, acknowledged everywhere to be superior to any other.

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| A FUR BOA, MUFF OR COLLAR WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE. | NEW GOSSAMERS WITH CAPES. \$2.25. | LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES AND MITTS, ALL PRICES. |
| OR LADIES' FUR CAPE OR COAT. | LITTLE GIRLS CAPES, REFFERS and ULSTERS. | Beautiful WOOL SHAWLS, GERMAN MAKE. |
| WHAT NICER THAN A LADIES' JACKET. | NOTHING NICER FOR THE LITTLE BOY THAN A SUIT OR OVERCOAT. | FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. |
| OR MORE TO BE APPRECIATED THAN A FUR-LINED CLOAK. | BOYS SUITS FROM \$2.25. | NICE VARIETY LADIES' BELTS, PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS. |
| LADIES' WADED CLOAKS WITH FUR COLLARS, \$8.75. | MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTH AND FUR CAPS. | LADIES' LEATHER SHOPPING BAGS. |
| CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR. | Can you think of anything more suitable for your Clergyman than a nice FUR COAT, we have them in Black Dogskin and Coon as well as Australian Bear. | FANCY TABLE CLOTHS, TOILET MATS. |

Headquarters for Sleigh Robes, Knee Rugs and Fancy Parlor Chairs.

IN SILVERWARE WE SHOW AN EXCELLENT RANGE. LOOK AT OUR CRUET STANDS, NAPKIN RINGS, BEAUTIFUL JELLY DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, SILVER SALTS, PICKLE DISHES, FRUIT KNIVES, TEA SPOONS, DESERT KNIVES, ETC., ETC.

Any one wishing to make a nice substantial Present and not being able to find it above, we will guarantee to supply the same out of our large and varied stock.

McCURDY & CO.,
WEST END WAREHOUSE E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Dr. Jakeman, Dentist—Dr. Agnew, Dentist—Christina Goods—D. G. Kirk, Holiday Goods—J. R. Hellyer, Notice—Collectors No. 4 District, Sheriff's Sale—John Y. Payzant, Clearing out Sale—W. W. Walsh, Auction Sale—A. M. Cunningham, Christmas Attractions—A. Kirk & Co., Mail Contracts—Inspector Macdonald, Assignment Notice—Angus D. Chisholm.

Local Items.

TOWN HALL.—The erection of a town hall is talked of.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and jewellery of every description suitable for Christmas presents at J. R. Hellyer's.—adv.

NEW CORONER.—We learn by the last Royal Gazette that A. J. Chisholm, M. D., of this Town has been appointed coroner.

LEGAL DECISION.—John McDonald, painter, has won another legal victory. The Supreme Court in *habeas* has dismissed the appeal in McDonald vs. Creer.

CAKE BASKETS, Napkin rings, pickle dishes, eaters, butter coolers, harpin boxes, pin-trays, knives, forks, and spoons at J. R. Hellyer's.—adv.

CASKET AGENTS.—D. R. McDonnell, school teacher, Dunmore, for the sections of Upper, Middle and Lower South River, including Pinevale and Springfield. A. J. Chisholm, teacher, Marydale, for the sections of St. Andrew's, Marydale, Caledonia, and Panquet River.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.—Father Gillis asked the prayers of the congregation on Sunday for the priests of the diocese that are ill of typhoid. Both Thursday and Sunday evenings an unusually large number attended Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

PERSONALS.—Rev. J. C. Chisholm, of St. Peter's, was in town Monday.

Dr. Jakeman will pay a professional visit to Antigonish on Tuesday next, remaining until 12 noon on Wednesday.

Dr. Agnew Dentist, has opened an office in town for a few weeks. See adv.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—Rev. Father Grant, of Lons, C. B., has been appointed to the charge of Heberton parish, vacant since the removal of Father Chisholm to Pictou. Rev. Robt. McNeil, who is to be ordained next Saturday at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, will replace Father Grant at Lons.

ASSIGNMENT.—D. S. Chisholm, grocer, of Antigonish, made an assignment on Tuesday to Angus Chisholm. The amount of his assets, which consist of stock-in-trade and book debts, are not yet known; the liabilities will run up to \$2500. The principal creditor is a Halifax wholesale grocer's house. The claim of preferred creditors, all of whom reside in this County, amount to nearly \$1,000.

THE LETTER P IS CARRIED.—Under this heading will appear in our next issue an exceedingly interesting paper from the pen of the Rev. A. McLean Sinclair. It was written at the request of the late lamented Dr. Chisholm for a special number of the CASKET, which was to be issued at Christmas. The idea of bringing out a special Christmas edition has now to be abandoned.

SEMPER PARASITIC.—The "Scientific American" strongly recommends disinfection by means of sulphur to check the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever, typhoid, etc. "Every one knows," says that authority, "that the fumes of burning sulphur form the most potent of disinfectants."

THE MEASLES.—The attendance at the schools, especially in the lower grades, is not a little affected just now by the prevalence of the measles in and around town. The disease has found its way into the College, and the Rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Chisholm, is at present confined to his bed with a slight attack of it. He is expected to be up and at work in a week or two at the longest.

TYPHOID PATIENTS.—A telegram from St. Peter's, C. B., received at the College yesterday afternoon says: "Father Cameron had a bad turn yesterday, but is better today. Father McPherson doing well." Father McPherson is evidently out of danger. Father Cameron's condition is somewhat critical, it would appear, but he is now well over the crisis of his sickness, and with good care and attention will, we sincerely hope, soon be completely restored to health.

CIVIC ELECTORS.—The elections, which are held annually on February 4th, are already engaging the attention of our citizens. The Mayor and three Councillors retire each year. The Councillors whose term of office expires this year are A. M. Cunningham, D. G. Kirk and A. J. McDonald. Whether a contest will occur for the office of Mayor appears at present to depend on the determination of the present incumbent. Should he decide on complying with the request of a number of the electors and stand for a third term, he will be unopposed, at least by D. G. Kirk and A. M. Cunningham, who announce their intention to become candidates in the event of his retirement. Allan Gillis, Dougald McIsaac and James Stewart are mentioned as candidates for vacancy in Council. Mr. Gillis informs us that owing to his business calling him away from Antigonish, he will not be a candidate.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.—At this season of the year a feeling of gladness fills the hearts of all, and our love of friends and relatives is wont to find expression in a giftable article is often a perplexing question. The CASKET readers in Antigonish, and they are nearly the entire reading population, as well as those in Guysboro and Inverness Counties, have a large array of useful and suitable article presented to them in our advertising columns, which are a directory to the leading business houses in the Town, and an introduction to the enterprising merchant who aims at large and quick sales to enable him to sell to his patrons at small margins. Our many readers abroad, who are now wishing to remember the old folks at home "with something to accompany a cash present, can rely on an order entrusted to any of our Town advertisers receiving prompt and honorable attention.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Fire Insurance Association of the Maritime Provinces, composed of representatives of the several companies doing business in the Provinces, at a meeting held in Halifax recently, expressed an intention of increasing the rates of risks, and are at present awaiting the action of the directors of the old country companies on the question. It is understood that those companies have not received large dividends from their business in Canada, and therefore will approve of the scheme. Antigonish having lately gone to great expense in securing a first-class water service, adapted for fire protection and having been singularly free from fire the past twenty or more years, a protest against the proposed increase with the reasons therefor should be made at once by our Town Council. It could easily ascertain the amount of loss suffered by the Association, and an approximate figure could be made on its earnings, which we venture to say amount to 90 per cent. It is hoped that the Council will give the matter its early attention, and press our claims for a reduction in consequence of our improved fire service.

Pord Hood Notes.

(Received last Thursday.)

The death of the amiable and talented Rev. Dr. Angus Chisholm causes the profoundest of grief here.

Messrs. Fynn & Smyth are having an extensive sale of all kinds of goods this week.

The staunch steamship St. Olaf will make this week her final trip of the season.

Some fair cod-fishing has been done here in the past few days. Up to quite recently dog-fish were very troublesome. They had not appeared here to any noticeable extent for some years until this fall. Fortunately they now seem to have again departed.

It is something new to have hay imported here, looks at first sight like "carrying coals to Newcastle." But such an importation has been made owing to the scarcity of fodder. It is a favorable thing for our farmers that this part of the winter has been so open.

To the courtesy of D. F. McLean, Esq., Fishery Overseer, I am indebted for the following particulars in connection with fishing bounty claims. Mr. McLean was appointed to receive all claims for Inverness County, for the present year. The first application was made on Sept. 30th, and according to government regulations the time for filing applications closed on the 30th ultimo. Mr. McLean visited and held meetings at twenty different localities for this purpose—from Pleasant Bay to Hawkebury, and from West Bay to Whyocomb on the Bras D'or Lake coast. There are 8 vessels and 383 boats claiming bounty, the portion due vessel to be divided among 51 men and that due boats to be applied to 1196 men—in all 1247 claimants. There is a decrease in the number of claims this year compared with last owing in part to stricter regulations and especially to the smaller catch of fish. The vessels are small, averaging only 32 tons each. Taking past data as a guide each boat-owner will be entitled to about \$4, each boat-fisherman besides to about \$3, and the vessels will draw about \$2 per ton—in the last case the amount being equally divisible among owners and crew. Thus the total probably receivable by this County's fishing contingent will be over \$4,600. This will be paid in February, or perhaps not till March. The fewness of vessels engaged in this important industry is striking. No doubt, apart from any other consideration, the exposed nature of our coast and the absence of safe and easily accessible harbours may partially account for the fact, the risk of loss being greater in case of schooners. Up to the middle of October the only place that had secured the usual season's catch was Cheticamp, which by the way takes the lead in the industry.

North Sydney Items.

We are enjoying beautiful weather. S. S. "Thames" loaded at G. M. A. and Victoria Piers for St. John's, Nfld. The League of the Cross received Holy Communion in a holy on Sunday. The 12th Dec. was the second anniversary of the establishment of the society.

The schooner "Henry Swan" has been laid up here for the winter, having on a board cargo of hay and produce, which is for sale.

S. S. "Marion" brought a large quantity of freight from the lakes on last Saturday evening.

The Fire at the Drummond.

EXPLOSION CAUSED BY A SHOT FIRED BY ROBERTS—NO NEW DEVELOPMENT.

Westville, December 9.—No new developments have taken place in the tunnel at the Drummond colliery within the last thirty-six hours. All appear quiet in the vicinity where the shot fired by "Bobartie," igniting the gas which caused the explosion, took place. Damp has accumulated to a certain extent and it may be possible that the fire is extinguished. To make sure as far as possible, the management has had several shifts of practical miners engaged in building a dam or stopping across the tunnel 250 feet back from the face of the fire. This work is now completed and the pumping of water into this dam to flood the fire, should any exist, will commence at noon to-morrow. The time required for this will not exceed fifty hours. It is expected all active operations will be resumed on Tuesday morning. The total coal disposals from this colliery to the end of November has been some 180,000 tons. Accidents excepted, the sales for this year will not be much short of 200,000 tons, or an increase over 1891 of at least 50,000 tons.—Halifax Herald.

McCurdy & Co., are agents here for this celebrated coal and they have been assured that there will be little if any delay in supplying the increasing demand in Antigonish.

Dyspeptic lack strength. K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action, and gives the Dyspeptic strength.

General News.

Louis Kossov, the Hungarian patriot, is dead.

In Simalou, Mexico, a colony of Japanese will soon be established.

Heavy snowstorms were reported last week in Kansas and Omaha.

There are said to be 94,000 persons out of employment in Austria through no fault of their own.

The Cincinnati presbytery, by a vote 31 to 27, have suspended Rev. Henry F. Smith from the ministry for heresy.

The Spanish ministry has resigned on account of a vote of want of confidence owing to the government's action in the municipal scandals.

Mitchell, the well-known English prize-fighter, is now in jail serving out a two months sentence for brutally assaulting the agent keeper of a lodging house.

At a sale in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week a letter written by George Washington to Madison in 1792, just one hundred years ago, was sold for \$1,325.

The British Government has appointed Gerald Portal to the command of an expedition for the occupation of Uganda. The rule of the irresponsible East Africa Company is henceforward at an end.

Elections in connection with the recent changes in the Canadian cabinet, will be held in Montreal Centre, Sherbrooke, West York, and Brockville. The date of polling in each constituency is fixed at Dec. 28th.

During a snowstorm last week at Pradesand, in Hungary, a railway train came into collision with a snow plow and was badly wrecked. A number of the passengers and ten of the railway employees were seriously injured.

A cable from Berlin under date of Dec. 7th says that the members of the Centre party in the Reichstag have held three conferences to decide upon the course the party should follow regarding the Army bill.

The amount of salvage earned by the Beaver line steamer Lake Huron for towing the German SS. Spree into Queenstown, will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000, exclusive of handsome sums to the officers and crew. The value of the Spree was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Mr. Morley is unearthing some interesting documents preserved in the archives at Dublin. They consist principally of secret dispatches of Pitt and his colleagues relative to the Union. It is said that these will be printed and placed in the hands of members of both Houses of Parliament on the eve of the introduction of the Home Rule Bill.

The vast wealth of the late Jay Gould all goes to his children, with the exception of some few thousands of dollars left to his brother and his three sisters. Not one cent for charitable or religious purposes! And yet Gould is said to have been in life a practical Presbyterian. He was evidently at heart a practical infidel, without fear of God or pity for his poor.

A special despatch from Quebec to yesterday's Halifax Herald, says the crisis has at last arrived. Premier De Boucherville has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. Hon. A. C. Taitton has been summoned and will probably undertake the formation of a new ministry, which is expected to be about the same as the old one, with possibly one change.

Commenting upon the advanced age of Pope Leo XIII., now in his eighty-third year, the Paris Figaro recalls the fact that since the beginning of the Fifteenth century no fewer than sixteen Popes lived more than eighty years. The youngest of these octogenarians was Gregory XVII., who died in 1847, at the age of 80 years and 8 months. Gregory XIII., Innocent X., Benedict XV., and Pius VII. died at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Did you ever buy a horse and not have some misgivings as to his points till they were fully tested? Not so with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; you may be sure of it at the start. It never disappoints those who give it a fair and persistent trial.

Catholic News.

Father Borgher, who founded the Catholic mission in Dalomey in 1861, is dead.

M. Woeste, leader of the Catholic party in the Belgian Parliament, has been warned that his house in Brussels will be blown up with dynamite. The house is now under police protection.

Considerable excitement has been created in Wales by a report now going the rounds of the Welsh press to the effect that "Father" Ignatius has become a Catholic and has bequeathed Llanthony Abbey to the Pope.

Rev. Father Lepicier, an Alsatian of the Order of Servites, has been appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology in the Propaganda which became vacant by Archbishop Satolli's retirement.

The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres when visiting the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic expressed his admiration of the President's declaration that he wished to prove himself a Christian by more than mere words. The President assured the Archbishop that as a true Catholic he would guarantee religious liberty.

The Archbishop of Goa has issued a circular in which he insists on the banishment from the Churches of music which is too lengthy, savours of operatic and worldly tunes, or contains a mutilated text. As suggestive musical instruments, if the organ be wanting and an orchestra be used stringed instruments are to prevail, no heavy brass instruments being permitted.

A sample package of the Wonder-working K. D. C., the King of Dyspeptic Cures, mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Acknowledgments.

- John Kell, Antigonish, \$1.00
John O'Brien, Providence, 1.00
Allan A. Gillis, Broad Cove Chapel, 1.00
D. S. McDonald, Dunmore, 1.00
Henry Smith, Antigonish, 1.00
Alex. A. McDonald, Washington, 1.00
Allan Mahoney, Dorchester, Mass., 1.00
Mr. McGrath, St. John's, 1.00
Michael Hartigan, Baddeck, 1.00
Michael Hartigan, Baddeck, 1.00
Christina J. McIsaac, Cambridgeport, 1.00
Dan Forrest, Arichat, 1.00
Capt. Edward Murphy, Los Point, 1.00
Rev. A. McKenzie, Victoria Mines, 2.00
Rev. A. McMillan, Charlottetown, 1.00
Dr. McPherson, North Sydney, 2.00
John D. Cameron, Greengary, 1.00
Rev. E. Begley, East Weymouth, 1.00
Mary Hamlin, Lynn, 1.00
Angus McIsaac, Gloucester, 1.00
Allan Gillis, Antigonish, 1.00

MARRIAGES.

TERESTAN CHISHOLM—MRS. Patrick's Church, Lowell, Nov. 1st, by Rev. Father Shaw, Bartholomew Terestan, to Mary E. Chisholm, daughter of Val Chisholm.

At the same place, by the same pastor, on Nov. 23rd, Alex. J. Campbell to Rachel Chisholm.

Are you troubled with headache, heartburn, acidity? Take K. D. C., the King of Dyspeptic Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the store of A. M. Cunningham, on Tuesday, December 20th, at 11 a. m., the following stock:

- 1 Mare, 8 years old.
2 Fat Cows, 3 1/2 years old.
6 Steers, 2 1/2 years.
5 Yearling Heifers and Steers.

TERMS: 10 months credit on notes with approved security. A. M. CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneer, Antigonish, Dec. 14th, '92.

NOTICE.

A WARRANT will be issued for all unpaid County and Poor Rates for No. 4 District after the 21st inst. certain.

DONALD McMILLAN, ANGLUS McDOUGALL, Collectors, Antigonish, 14th Dec. 1892.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

As I am going out of the business I have been carrying on for some months and must dispose of the stock within a limited time, all

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

— WILL BE SOLD AT —

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, PHOTO ALBUMS, SWISS CARVINGS, TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY CHINA WARE, VASES, WATER SETS, LAMPS, SCRAP ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, BRUSH AND COMB TRAYS, BOOKS, BOOKLETS, ETC., ETC.

All the Goods I am offering are new, the most of them having been in stock but a few weeks. No old stock, anything new, come early and secure the best bargains offered in Antigonish.

C. W. WALDEN.

Christmas Goods!

GOLD AND GOLD FILLED WATCHES, ROLLED PLATE WATCH CHAINS AND CHARMS.

LACE PINS, BROACHES, SCARF PINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, HAIR PINS, LADIES' AND GENTS' RINGS, SLEEVE AND COLLAR BUTTONS, BRACELETS, ETC., ETC., ALL NEW PATTERNS.

J. R. HELLYER, JEWELLER, DENTISTRY

DR. AGNEW, Dentist, has located in Antigonish, Office over Copeland's Drug Store, where he will be prepared to administer Nitro-Oxide Gas for the relief of extraction of teeth. Teeth filled, cleaned, regulated, etc. Artificial teeth inserted in the most improved manner. In fact all dental operations will receive careful attention.

DR. JAKEMAN, PROVINCIAL VETERINARY SURGEON,

Will be in Antigonish, professionally on the afternoon of

TUESDAY, 20th INSTANT

And the following morning, as the Force of the 12th day of December, A. D. 1892, and in fact all dental operations will receive careful attention.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

DUNCAN S. CHISHOLM, of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, Trustee, by deed dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1892, and filed at the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County aforesaid, has assigned to me all his real estate, personal property, choses in action and effects in trust, to sell and realize on the same and after the payment of certain preferred creditors and of the charges and expenses incidental to the discharge of said Trust by said deed, created to pay all creditors of the said Duncan S. Chisholm who will execute the said deed of assignment and retain parties thereto within sixty days from the date hereof.

A duplicate copy of the deed of assignment, as well as the names of the creditors, is filed at the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Antigonish, and may be inspected and examined or executed by creditors intending to become parties thereto.

ANGUS D. CHISHOLM, Assignee of Duncan S. Chisholm, Antigonish, December 12th, 1892.

OH! TO THINK OF IT.

Christmas will be here so Soon.

What can I get for my Friends?

D. G. KIRK'S

Immense Stock of the most Suitable Articles will suggest to your mind just the nicest Christmas Gifts of the most useful kinds. What about one of the celebrated

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS

To make glad the heart of your good Wife.

PRIZE RANGE, CHARTER OAK, PARLOR, COOK,

Or any of the Newest and Best Stoves such as D. G. KIRK'S keeps, If not you cannot make a better gift to your Household.

OIL STOVE? PICTURES

You can get all the different sizes with ovens or without. You value yet unframed, get them framed now before Christmas.

Boys and Girls must have SKATES, now is the time and D. G. KIRK'S is the place to get them. Sleighing is not much without LAP ROBES and FURS if you enjoy anything its good value in an article of this kind. So come in and look them over. Don't you want to get your Horse looking just right before the snow flies, then get one of our Horse Blankets

Is your horse in need of a Persuader, get one of our WHIPS, they are cheaper than hay this year. We have an immense stock, everything nice and good. We endeavor always to give our customers value in everything and that is why we get the trade.

D. G. KIRK.

HOLIDAY GOODS

PALACE GROCERY.

DAILY ARRIVING A LARGE AND FRESH SUPPLY OF

Groceries, Fruit & Confectionery,

SPECIALY BOUGHT FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Meats, Imported and Home Cured, Rolled Oats, Gold Coin Flour, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Apples, Potatoes, and a full line of Garden Vegetables. Fine Teas and Coffees a specialty. Call and inspect for yourselves. Quick sales, small profits.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

T. DOWNIE KIRK.

Our Fall Stock is now Complete.

DRESS GOODS.

We are showing a First Class Range of Dress Goods in the Newest Makes with Trimmings to Match.

LADIES JACKETS.

The Newest Styles in Jackets, Ulsters and Cloaks.

FURS.

A Full Line of Ladies' Furs in Beaver, Alaska Sable, Russian Beaver, Oppossum, Etc.

OVERCOATS.

Our Overcoats and Reefers are equal to Custom made in Style and Finish.

WILKIE & CUNNINGHAM.

STILL SELLING

TREMENDOUS DISCOUNT.

Since commencing Business I have made it a rule never to carry over stock and as I have a

Tremendous New Stock

This season and rather than have any of it lie over, have made up my mind to still continue my great Discount Sale until after the Holiday Season.

As I am the only House which handles Clothing exclusively, I know what I am doing and am determined to sell and make room for Spring Goods. My goods are all new and not shop-worn and moth-eaten. They are carefully bought and carefully handled. I wish the trade to know that we make a study of buying the Best and Most Fashionable Goods, and being

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

Gives us an advantage over merchants who handle crockery, glassware and furniture.

I am bound to keep up with the times and wish my many customers to know that my Custom work does its own advertising. You can rely on getting full satisfaction in every line from

M. Wilmot, Merchant Tailor,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.



Share

IN THE SUPREME COURT

Between HONORABLE WILLIAM J. ALLEN, ROBERT STICKER, and JAMES HART, Trustees of the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund, and JOHN McPHERSON, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, at the Court House, in the Town of Antigonish, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made hereon dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1892, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs are paid to plaintiff's into Court:

A. L. the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant, John McPHERSON, and which he had therein at the time he made the mortgage herein foreclosed, of, in, and to, all that lot, piece and parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being in Springfield, in the County of Antigonish, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the rear line of front lot, South River, at a corner formed by the north side of Dougald McPherson's land and the east line of Hugh McMillan's land thence northerly along east line of Hugh McMillan's land to said Dougald McPherson's land; thence southerly along the said John Flood's land to land of Dougald McPherson; thence westerly along the said Dougald McPherson's land to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres, together with all and singular the appurtenances.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

D. D. CHISHOLM, Sheriff of Co. of Antigonish.

J. Y. PAYZANT, Of No. 85 Hollis Street, Halifax, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Antigonish, December 14, 1892.

Mail Contracts.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th January, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between

GLEN BARD P. O. AND RAILWAY STATION; McPHERSON'S AND PINEVALE; AND ONCE BETWEEN

BROWN'S MOUNTAIN AND MARSHY HOPE,

under proposed contracts for four years from 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the terminal Post Offices of each route and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector, Halifax, 9th Dec. 1892.

SAVE Two Intermediate PROFITS

BY ORDERING YOUR

V.S.,
LEAD,
BROOKSIDE FARM,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Dr. J. R. McLEAN,
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

Artificial Eyes, any Color or Size.

Office: Kent's new Building, Prince Street,
TRURO, N. S.

ERNEST GREGORY, L.L.B.
Sarrister & Solicitor.

Office: C. C. GREGORY'S BUILDING,
Main Street, Antigonish, N. S.

Wm. F. McPHIE,
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public.

Office: W. U. Telegraph Building,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

TELEPHONE No. 10 P. O. Box 282.

CHRISTOPHER P. CHISHOLM,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, Etc.,
ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Central House,
RUFUS HALE, PROPRIETOR,
ANTIGONISH N. S.

The CENTRAL HOUSE is well adapted for
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, having
Commodious Sample Rooms:
Good Stabling on the Premises.

Central House,
PORT HOOD, C. B.

ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES in the County.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Good Sample Rooms and Stabling on the Premises.
A. G. McLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

Est. 1825. Incor. 1872.
HALIFAX BANKING CO

AN AGENCY OF THIS BANK IS OPEN AT
ANTIGONISH

For the transaction of a General Banking
Business.
Drafts and Bills of Exchange, payable
in all parts of the World, Bought, Sold and
Collected. Interest allowed on sums of
Twenty Dollars and upwards at Current
Rate of Interest.

JOHN M. BROOK,

H. H. BANKS,
COMMISSION AGENT,
AND DEALER IN
Fruit and Country Produce.

Consignments Solicited. Market quotations
Furnished Free.

Parker Market Building,
HALIFAX, N. S.

NOTICE!

DR. CAMERON
Has left the Central House and now
resides on
CHURCH STREET,
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next ses-
sion of the Parliament of Canada, applica-
tion will be made for an Act to incorporate the
Society known as

**THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE
CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-
CIATION OF CANADA.**

The objects of which society are to unite frater-
nally all persons entitled to membership
under the Constitution and By-laws of the
Society; to improve the moral, mental and social
condition of its members; to educate them in
integrity, sobriety and frugality; to receive,
manage and disburse a benefit fund, a reserve
fund, from which a sum not exceeding Two
Thousand Dollars shall be paid to each member
in good standing, his beneficiary or legal repre-
sentative according to the Constitution and By-
laws of the Society.

OTTAWA, October 20th, 1892.
LATCHFORD & MURPHY,
Solicitors of Applicants.

THE ROMANCE OF A HANDKERCHIEF.

Without doubt it was seasonable weather,
cold and raw, with snow trodden under
foot into slippery mud. Old Miss Brown,
whose stock of coals was almost exhausted,
and who at all times suffered from an
insufficiency of clothing, looked through
the window of the one small room which
she inhabited, and felt that it was very
reasonable indeed. In years nearly sixty,
in features sharp and thin, in stature small
and stooping, she looked just what she
was, a woman to whom life was a long
struggle. The room was neat and clean,
appropriate decoration appeared on the
mud in shape of the one Christmas
card she had ever received; and her well-
worn garments were spotless. She had
seen better days, and had been "generally
brought up," as she would have said, but
many reverses of fortune had reduced her
to her present condition—a hard-working,
half-starved dressmaker that is, she re-
made old dresses; and did children's frocks
for people who paid her less than they
would have done a more "stylish" work-
woman, and so called their employment
of her—charity! She had never heard
at just such low ebb as she found herself
this Christmas Eve, although hard times
had often been hers before, still, she had
pulled through without any knowing of
her straits, and she had never been in debt
to the extent of a penny in her life.
Lately, however, she had experienced an
unusual difficulty in getting in the money
due to her, and to-day found her absolutely
penniless, and without a fragment of food
in the house. Still, she was not desper-
ate; she glanced cheerfully at a bundle
containing a child's dress just finished.
Her eyes and her fingers and her back had
ached over it, and ached yet, but the work
was done at the promised time, and she
was ready to take it home to Mrs. Machell,
a new and a wealthy customer; then she
would be paid for it; next week some-
thing more would come, so why should she
despond?

She put on a rusty triangular black
bonnet, a fur tippet strongly inclined to
baldness, drew on a pair of carefully-
inked black gloves, and went out; the
sharp, strong air made her feel giddy and
weak, but there being no hurry she walked
slowly, studying the gay windows with
their cards, *bonnetiers* and tempting
presents. There had been fewer of such
things in her young days, she thought;
people had a deal to make them happy
now. On the homeward way she would
buy some tea and sugar and a bit of cake,
since Christmas came but one a year.

It was a long way to Mrs. Machell's
house, and she was almost worn out when
she got there, climbing the wide, pearl-
grey steps slowly. A smart maid received
the parcel, and tripped away down a long,
beautiful hall. Sounds of music and song
and laughter floated from a distant room,
and evergreens with vivid red berries
glistened on the wall. The smart maid
closed the door again. "Misses is engaged
just now; you may call for your money
some time next week," she said, all in a
breath and then shut the door.

The poor old soul looked helplessly at
it, then with a dry clicking sound in her
throat, turned away, not having the courage
to knock again, even had she been
inclined to explain her needs to ears so
unsympathetic.

"Deary me," she murmured, clasping
her numbed fingers as she thought of the
long, dreary road before her, "however
am I to get home again?"

And home without fire or food on Christ-
mas Day! Her lips quivered as she crept
down the steps more feebly than before,
shrinking close to the railings and at times
pausing to rest. What was to be done?
She had never begged or borrowed, and
even at this crisis she could not begin
either. Faint and sick, she faltered before
a brilliantly-lighted window, tottering
on a brilliantly-lighted window, tottering
feebly before someone, who turned at her
faintly-spoken apology, showing a young
and lovely face.

"Did you hurt yourself?" the owner
asked, in the lowest and sweetest of voices,
but Miss Brown answered no, that she
had walked a long way, and felt a bit
tired, whilst the bright eyes scanned her
white face, her drooping mouth, her silver
hairs under the old bonnet.

"You look so tired and weak, and not
very well. Do allow me to see you home;
take my arm. I think it will help you a
little—though it is only a woman's."

They walked on together, the girl sup-
porting the frail old creature, and talking
pleasantly as they went. Somehow the
homeward way did not seem so long to the
dressmaker's tired limbs, but she could
not turn the key in the lock, so stiff
and cold were her fingers. The girl did it
for her, helping her inside. She did not
faint as she feared, but she trembled from
head to foot, a tear trickling down the
hollow of her cheek. Hunger, fatigue,
and cold were stronger than pride, and she
told her bitter disappointment to the
gentle stranger, true to her instincts
refusing the sweetly offered aid. She had
never borrowed before, she would not
begin now. Perhaps if she had seen Mrs.
Machell herself it would have been differ-
ent.

"Now I know what to do!" exclaimed
Christabel. "You will not let me help
you in one way, but I may in another. I
will go and ask if I may see Mrs. Machell,
and tell her that it would be obliging you
greatly if she would let you have the
money now. Will that do?"

Miss Brown gave a faint sigh.
"Servants take a deal on themselves
sometimes, and the lady might never know
I was there," she said hopefully, then,
rethinking herself for want of charity,
added that it was her own fault, as she
should have told how badly she wanted the
money. But it's a long way my dear, and
they will be anxious about you at home."

"I have no home and no one to be
anxious," the girl replied. "I have no
relatives. I live in lodgings, and paint
pictures for my daily bread. Never mind
me before you have time to turn round I
shall be back from Mrs. Machell, and
ready to do anything else you like."

And then she was gone, only outside
brushing away tears.

"The poor old soul," she murmured.
"Oh, how can rich people be so selfish?
I shall try to make Christmas a brighter
for her anyway."

The imposing exterior of the Machell
mansion did not overawe Christabel, who
had been born and bred a lady; nor was
she overcome by the supercilious stare of
the maid when she insisted on seeing Mrs.
Machell. The girl bade her come in—
not very civilly—and tapping at the door,
informed her mistress that a young person
wanted to see her, whereupon Mrs.
Machell rustled into the hall, a portly
vision in black silk and ivory-hued lace.
She was annoyed at being disturbed; and
Christabel's explanation very short.

"Miss Brown was told that I would pay
her next week," she said, sharply. "Does
she think that I will not keep my word?"
"She is very much in want of money.
A day or two means a great deal when one
is poor."

Mrs. Machell eyed the intruder with
cold disapprobation; beauty and young
persons had no right together. She took
out her purse slowly, then a thought strik-
ing her, plump, white jewelled hands
stopped midway.

"How am I to know that if I give the
money to you, it will reach Miss Brown
at all? You are a stranger to me."

"The girl started; it was a moment or
two before she understood the meaning of
the words.

"You don't suppose that I am a thief,
do you?" she gasped.

"How in the world can I tell what you
are?"

Christabel became aware of some one
looking at her over Mrs. Machell's shoulder,
and caught a glimpse of a dark, hand-
some face, and her color deepened, tears
glistening on her lashes. She did not
remain to argue about her own honesty,
but with a swelling heart walked away
opening the great door, she knew not how,
and leaving the house. She walked on
very slowly, half crying as she thought of
Miss Brown's useless room, and of the
thin, hungry old face. How could she
return empty-handed? She forgot the
insult to herself in wondering how she
could assist the poor dressmaker without
wounding her pride. She heard quick
footsteps following her, and presently the
young gentleman who had heard her styled
a thief was at her elbow, a light overcoat
above his evening dress. He was breath-
less with haste.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but are
you not the young lady who called about
Miss Brown's account? Here it is; Mrs.
Machell did not intend to hurt your feel-
ings; she had a headache or something;
please don't mind it."

"Will you tell Mrs. Machell that I am
much obliged to her?" said Christabel. "It
was very good of you to take the trouble
to come after me with the money; I assure
you it is sadly wanted."

"Really? She is a little old woman
with a sharp face, isn't she? Looks as if
she did not get much to eat?"

"I don't suppose she does, either. But
for this money, she would have been
without a fragment of food to-morrow.
I never saw her before to-day, but her
face and her poor little home told me, her
history."

"It was very kind of you to do so much
for a stranger," said Arthur Machell.

He was very anxious to prolong the
conversation, but at the end of the square
Christabel bade him a decided good night,
and being a gentleman he accepted the
dismissal, going his way to a friend's
house, while Christabel went hers, hasten-
ing with a lighter heart and heavier purse
to the relief of her garrison.

Meanwhile Mrs. Machell returned to the
examination of her Christmas presents,
displaying them to her visitor and com-
menting on the senders.

A box of French plumes from Mrs.
Porter, Laura; did you ever? She must
think I am a child yet. Where is that
lovely lace handkerchief from Clara?
That is something worth giving an old
receiving. Dear me, where is it? I was show-
ing it to you a few minutes ago."

"You took it with you when you went
to that dressmaker's girl," said Laura,
after shaking her skirts and peeping under
the table.

"I remember now; you had it in your
hand."

"Oh, so I had. I laid it on the hall
table whilst I got my purse."

"She rustled from the room, but only a
stick and some hat brushes lay on the
table now; the lace was not on the floor
nor among the umbrellas nor enveloped in
her train. It had disappeared and she
felt very angry; it was the most valuable
of her presents and the one she liked best.
Laura came to her assistance, then the
maid, but the lace could not be found."

"That girl must have taken it!" Mrs.
Machell at length exclaimed, "I knew
she was not honest! I felt certain she
had only come to steal!"

"You should have her arrested before
she has time to dispose of it," advised
Laura, and without more reflection Mrs.
Machell sent for a cab intending to drive
Miss Brown's maid and surprise the guilty
pair.

Cabs were rare in that neighborhood.
When the vehicle stopped she began to
feel rather afraid and to wish that she had
waited for Arthur's protection. Summon-
ing all her courage she went up stairs,
knocked at the door with the brass plate
as small and "skipped" as its owner,
determined to avenge herself. Christabel
opened the door, and the sight of her
aided foe to Mrs. Machell's wrath: she
was pushed by haughtily, the girl offering
no opposition, thinking indeed that the
rich lady had come to play the part of
Santa Claus. The fire was burning bright-
ly, a "kettle singing on the hob; the deal
table was strewn with packages, house-
hold necessaries bought by Christabel, for
Miss Brown had been too weak and ill to
do her scanty shopping. Her dim eyes
turned in wonder on the lady, whose
indignation had reached its climax.

"You know what I have come for," she
said, addressing Christabel; you had

better give up the handkerchief and say
yourself further trouble."

"I really do not understand you."
"Oh I think you do! If you return
that lace handkerchief now I will say no
more about it, if you don't I certainly
will give you the custody."

"The lace handkerchief," Christabel
repeated wonderingly.

"You are very innocent, to be sure!
May I ask, Miss Brown, if you really sent
this person to your house for your money?"

Miss Brown had been looking from one
to the other bewildered.

"The young lady very kindly offered to
go for it, ma'am," she said meekly. "I
was in some need of it, and I am very
thankful to you for letting me have it."

"Pray don't attempt sarcasm, my good
woman. I certainly will not pay you a
penny until my handkerchief is returned."

Miss Brown stared, Christabel had
simply given her the money, suppressing
the unpleasantness preceding its receipt.
She now felt compelled to state how and
by whom the account had been settled.

"A likely story!" said Mrs. Machell,
with contempt. "I did not send the money;
I would scarcely send my son on such an
errand! You have been imposed on, Miss
Brown. This girl has taken a very valua-
ble lace handkerchief from my house. I
will have my man unless she gives it
up."

"You are at liberty to do so," said
Christabel, coolly and disdainfully; so
undismayed, so composed, that Mrs.
Machell began to feel uneasy. She
wondered if she might not have put the
handkerchief away in some of the other
present, into a glove box for instance.

"I don't want to be hard on you," she
said, "you are a young girl, and perhaps
strongly tempted."

Christabel's eyes flashed. "You shall
substantiate what you charge you
have made," she said very quietly. "My
good name is all I have and there is only
myself to protect myself."

"I will go you until to-morrow," said
Mrs. Machell. "And if by that time my
property is not restored you know what to
expect."

Christabel made no reply, but, as the
lady retired, she bit her lip to restrain
tears.

"It is all my fault," Miss Brown said,
pitifully. "Your kindness to me has
brought me trouble on you. Who'd ex-
pect such a thing? A gentle woman like her
had I knew you would not believe it of
me," the girl said more cheerfully.

"Never mind. We'll keep our Christmas
merry still."

Mrs. Machell drove home in a rather
drowsy state of mind. The first thing
she did was to search carefully for the
missing lace, but to no purpose.

"That girl must have taken it, after
all," she decided. "How hardened she
is!"

Hearing her son enter, she called to him,
and he appeared, fresh from the frosty
air.

"Well, mother dear, what is it?"

"Did you really go after that dress-
maker's girl and give her money?"

"I really did. But how did you know?"

"I think it is the question, why did you
do such a thing?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I felt
ashamed that people in our position should
hesitate to pay what you called 'the
paltry sum of ten shillings.' To those who
had had to contend with me in secret, who
had been so kind as to give me the old
soul wanted it."

"I wish you would learn the art of
judicious kindness," she said angrily.

"You took no receipt, and they will be
claiming the money again."

"Come don't scold me, dear; I deserve
your sympathy and compassion. I have
been so laughed at by the Morrison's
since I hear the last of this for weeks."

As he spoke he drew something from
his overcoat pocket—the missing handker-
chief.

"I went out in a tremendous hurry," he
explained, "and catching sight of some-
thing white on the lobby table, thought it
was my own handkerchief, and took
possession of it. Little Nelly Morrison
shook me up in a secret of coffee,
unwashed it, and I have been the victim
of all sorts of suspicions and every des-
cription of chaff. Why, mother, what is
the matter?"

Mrs. Machell had crimsoned to her
forehead, feeling thoroughly ashamed of
herself, and she faltered out the tale,
pleating that her suspicions had been
only made by the indirect cause of the
"trouble," said Arthur gravely. "An
explanation and an apology are due to
that young lady, mother."

"I will make it all right once
Christmas is over. I am dreadfully busy,
as you know, and after all, no harm is
done."

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